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You will tell the people about it, the post-ads will do it.

Cotton.
It is always a first class market. It is especially attractive at this time. It is bidding sharply for what it is worth.

D. Cleveland & Co.
HOUSTON.

IRON POSTS.
A nice assortment just received. Sample ones at office. Call and inspect them.

Peden & Co.
Office and Salesroom, 103 Franklin Avenue.

Bigger Stock! Better Quality!
at cheaper prices than our wine stock, consisting of

Port, Sherry, Angelica, Claret, Madira.

NEO. KELLER.
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Houston Seed Store.
Seasonable Seeds. Fine Flowers.

Whitaker.
217 Travis Street.

We Have...
Just received a Car Load of Sorghum Seed and Car of German Millet. Write us prices.

H. Thompson & Co.

TELEPHONE.
THE LINES OF THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY to many of the principal cities and towns of Texas. Toll free at the Central Office, Houston. Toll free at the other offices.

W. H. Marshall.
Local Manager.

COTTON SEED.
Southern Hope and King's Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Clay and Clay Seed Potatoes and Onion Seed. Write for prices.

THE I. & G. N. "EAST MAIL" TRAIN.
21 Hours to Memphis.
27 Hours to St. Louis.
FASTEST TRAIN IN TEXAS
City Ticket Office: 217 Main Street.

PATRONIZE
THE MODEL LAUNDRY
191 Prairie. Phone 187. The pattern plant of Texas. Out of town work solicited.

Holloway Seed Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

We Offer This Week:

- 500 bushels hand-shelled Corn, all varieties, 90c.
- 5000 bushels Sorghum, Amber and Orange, 80c per bushel.
- 500 bushels Alfalfa, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per bushel.
- 500 bushels genuine storm-proof Cotton Seed, 40c.
- 5000 bushels Northern Millet Seed, 65c.
- 500 bushels New York Early Rose Potatoes, 60c per bushel, \$2.00 per barrel.
- 100 barrels Tennessee Triumph Potatoes, \$3.75 per barrel.
- 100 bushels White Onion sets, \$2.00 per bushel.
- 200 pounds Red and Yellow Onion Seed, 70c per pound.
- 200 bushels Jerusalem Artichokes, 75c per bushel.
- Planet Junior Plows and Reels.

We carry the largest stock in the South. 221 Elm, 220 and 222 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Write for price on car lots.

Foundry and Machine Work, Engine and Boiler Repairs.

Castings, Gate Bars, Sash Weights, etc.

HARTWELL IRON WORKS.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MACATEE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And Commission Merchants.

Importers of Portland and Rosedale Cement, Lumber, Pipe, Acme Cement, Plaster, Asphalt Roofing, etc. Liberal advances on consignments.

PREPARE TO LEAVE.
Ministers of the Powers Are Getting Ready to Suit Athens.
PLANS DRAWN UP BY ADMIRALS.
They Are Preparing a Scheme for a Blockade.
GREEK VESSEL WAS FIRED ON.
Colonel Vassos Agrees to Permit Mussulmans to Retire From Candamo—Volunteers for Greece.

Athens, March 6.—The ultimatum of the six powers to Greece, insisting upon the withdrawal of Greek troops and fleet from Crete, which was presented on Monday last, expires at 4 p. m. on Monday, March 8. At that hour, if Greece still remains obdurate, the ministers of the six powers will leave this city. They are already preparing their embassies for departure. No hostilities or coercive measures are possible until Wednesday, as the foreign admirals must first be advised of the departure of the ministers.

The admirals are now engaged in drawing up a general scheme of blockade.

ALLOWED TO LEAVE.
Colonel Vassos Agrees to the Evacuation of Candamo.

Canea, March 6.—The Greek consul has returned here with the reply of Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation to the admirals. The colonel agrees to permit the departure of the Mussulman captives at Selino and elsewhere on the condition that the lay their arms down and agree to not fight any further against the Greeks during the present hostilities. It is thought, in view of this reply, that the intention of landing of foreign marines at Selino will be abandoned. Hostilities, which were suspended for several days, have been renewed at Candamo, where it is said that the Greeks have killed the leader of the Turkish forces, the lieutenant number 3900. The Turks threw up earthworks to enable them to withstand the fire of the insurgents, but the latter rapidly destroyed the fortifications, despite the brave defense made by the Mussulmans. Many were killed on both sides.

The military governor of Crete, in an interview today, declared that Europe would send sufficient forces to compel Colonel Vassos to evacuate in case Greece rejected the ultimatum of the powers.

This statement, however, is discredited. The ironclad Hydra having entered the Suda bay, the admirals aboard the war vessels of the powers signalled her to leave. Commodore Sachouris at first did not comply with the demand, but was finally obliged to yield when threatened with cannonade. The Hydra went to the bay of Aghia, whence, however, Commodore Sachouris has as yet been unable to communicate with Colonel Vassos owing to unfavorable weather. Two Greek gunboats have returned here with men to enter the peninsula, which disembarked some time ago, many of its numbers joining the Turkish gendarmerie under Major Boro.

It is reported that the Greek minister at Constantinople has made overtures to the port officials of half of his government to recruit Colonel Vassos and his troops from the island of Crete on condition that the Turkish forces are withdrawn first. The port replied that the powers will agree to no conditions regarding the withdrawal of the Greeks. A rumor is again current to the effect that Prince George will be proposed as the prince of Crete in the event of that island being converted into a principality.

NO CONCERT IN REALITY.
Greece Is Depending on Jealousy Among the Big Powers.

New York, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: It is claimed that the situation is most critical, and that the European concert is imaginary. Count Coluchowsky's sensible proposal for coercion in the summer of 1896, which was declined by Lord Salisbury, was honest and offered a chance to save the situation. The means since employed are revolutionary, forming precedents which must bring about open antagonism between England and Russia. Lord Salisbury's paramount anxiety is to avoid the odium of breaking the peace. Greece will relieve him of this by refusing to evacuate Crete, relying on the support of Italian and British sympathy with Crete.

With English assistance Crete will become another Gibraltar. Russia can possibly allow this; hence coming events will find Russia siding with Bulgaria, which hates Greece, and whose sovereign yesterday received the aide de camp of the sultan bringing proposals of alliance.

Turkish reforms have lost all interest. The outbreak of hostilities portends another Panama for France, which holds one hundred millions in Turkish securities.

A crown letter to the Figaro has produced a disagreeable sensation here. Austria could not tolerate any solution which would endanger Bulgaria.

GREEK VESSELS FIRED ON.
Volunteers Offered to Serve Under the Greek Flag.

Athens, March 6.—A dispatch from Canea, filed at a late hour tonight, states that a mixed detachment of troops were landed at Selino from the warships of the powers this morning. They set out for the south from Candamo, a distance of seven miles. In regard to this force, M. Barthelemy, the Greek vice consul, informed the admirals that the Greek government declined all responsibility.

Enthusiasm is unabated at Athens, the populace continuing to favor a policy of boldness in dealing with the situation. Hurried preparations for eventualities are continued. Today instructions were issued that the students of the Greek military college be immediately drafted into the army as officers. The retired officers who are members of the executive chamber have requested the government to reinstate them in the army.

Prime Minister Deliyannis has issued a circular to the municipal authorities throughout the kingdom to hasten the collection of taxes in view of the critical state of affairs.

The crown prince goes to Thessaly on Monday.

It is rumored that the wreck on the coast of Epirus, which was at first thought to be a transport, turns out to be a Turkish gunboat carrying three Krupp guns and supposed to be the Euphrates.

It is learned that the Turks have fired on a Greek fishing vessel on the coast of Epirus, killing two sailors. The government has ordered a gunboat to proceed immediately to the scene.

Many officers of foreign armies have asked to be allowed to serve under the Greek flag. In reply, the government expressed its thanks to the officers, but said the laws of Greece would not permit the acceptance of their services.

TROOPS ON FRONTIERS.
Salonica, March 6.—Frontier activity prevails here in the military reservation. Four extra battalions of redifs have gone to Catterina. Ethem Pasha, who is to command the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has arrived here and will proceed immediately to Floussa.

Sixty battalions of infantry and fifteen batteries of artillery and four regiments of cavalry are now posted on the Greek frontiers of Macedonia and Epirus.

Demand on Turkey.
Constantinople, March 6.—The ambassadors of the powers have presented a second collective note to the Turkish government, calling upon the porte to withdraw the Turkish troops from the interior of the island of Crete and keep them in the towns. The recall of all troops from the island, except a small detachment to guard the new governor, will ultimately be required.

Autonomy Not Wanted.
Canea, March 6.—Foreign warships have landed 500 men at Selino. The new proposal on the part of the powers to grant autonomy to the island of Crete created irritation among the insurgents, who desire annexation to Greece. The Mussulmans are also irritated at the concession of autonomy.

Students' Demonstration.
Brussels, March 6.—The students of this city held a meeting last night, and, after adopting resolutions expressing sympathy with Greece, they marched to the Greek consulate, which they cheered, and then went to the Turkish consulate, hooted and hissed and broke the windows with stones. They were finally dispersed by the police.



THE BIGGEST MAN ON EARTH.
—Chicago Dispatch.

TO GREEKS IN AMERICA.
The Greek Foreign Minister Calls for Volunteers and the Reserves in This Country.

New York, March 6.—His Excellency Alexander G. Skouza, minister of foreign affairs to King George of the Hellenes, cables today to the acting Greek minister, instructing him to call out the members of the Greek reserve forces who are in the United States, and to urge them by every means in his power to go to the assistance of their native country.

D. D. Botass, the acting minister, who is also consul general of Greece in New York, in an interview with the Associated Press reporter said that the cablegram was of a most alarming nature and INDICATED THAT WAR WAS IMMINENT.

"It is very serious," said Mr. Botass. "I am instructed to even call out the reserves that belong to the class as far back as 1865, and so it is evident that the king sorely needs the support of every able-bodied Greek in this struggle. In this country there are about 20,000 Greeks. Of these probably about 5000 belong to the army reserve. Through the Associated Press, in the name of King George, I wish to officially notify all the reserves of the Greek army who are in this country that their Fatherland calls them back to its ranks. And to all Greeks, whether you have fought in by-gone days or whether you have not, I say in the name of my king, 'Your country needs you.'"

MCKINLEY'S FIRST PROCLAMATION.
Congress Called to Meet in Extra Session on Monday, March 15, to Receive Communications.

Washington, March 6.—President McKinley this afternoon issued a proclamation convoking congress in extra session, Monday, March 15.

The proclamation in full is as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America,

"A proclamation—Whereas, public interest requires the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communication as may be made by the executive,

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capital in the city of Washington on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1897, and of the Independence of the United States 121.

[Seal.]

"By the President: John Sherman, Secretary of State."

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The distress is most severe in the Biscayan provinces. The people of Leon are on the verge of starvation, the crops having been practically destroyed by the recent floods which followed the previous severe drought, while on all sides floods and herds are dying of famine and disease.

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Coupled with this great distress are rumors of the increasing strength of the Carlists in the northwest and central parts of Spain. This is causing the greatest anxiety in political circles, in spite of the recent formal declarations of the Carlist senators and deputies that Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, will not make any attempt to disturb the peace of the country so long as the government has its severe colonial troubles to deal with. The pretender is thus assuming a patriotic attitude, which is well calculated to win him many sympathizers and may be of material use to him when his advisers declare that the moment has arrived for him to make another attempt to reach the throne of Spain.

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